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of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville Book Co., 256 Fourth avenue. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House, Ebbitt House and Willard's Hotel.

Those who still insist on changing the Cabinet are putting Senator Platt, of New York, in the place of Secretary Gage.

Democrats regret that Mr. Bryan is soon to speak his word than are rejoiced by the

Some wise one predicts that the President | markable growth of our inland industries Congress to make the gold solid as it can be made by law. of the election would warrant such advice from the President

members of the constitutional prove that they appreciate their responsibility, they will furnish evidence people of the island are not self-government.

There never has been much doubt as to the final decision of the court on the ques right of a company or corporation to pipe natural gas outside of the State. The pumping and piping of gas may be regulated and restricted in other respects, but not by State lines.

to this country next year. He probably see if California, about which he writing stories during his thirty years' stay in England, has changed. He in his interesting romances that he may grow very indignant.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat announces the leaders of the new Bryan party to Towne, Allen of Nebraska, Weaver of Iowa, George Fred Williams and Webster In not adding our Dr. Van Vorh Rule" Jones of Ohio to the list of leaders, the Globe-Democrat shows lamentable ignorance.

China is decided upon the administration could not do better than to reappoint Col. Charles Denby, of Evansville. His long service in the position and his knowledge of the Chinese character and language would make his services there very valuable in the present crisis.

The Journal heartily approves the present vement to secure for Indiana a primary election law that will be not only good but the best ever passed and that will challenge imitation by other States. The movement has started as some other good reforms have, and the plan of action that is outlined promises good results.

Mr. Davitt, sometimes an anti-British member of the British House of Commons, has expressed the opinion that Mr. Kruger induce the powers to intervene in of the Boers. Like most other prophets, Mr. Davitt mistakes his desire for an accomplishment. The powers are seriously engaged over other matters.

to Congress in Arizona turned largely upon the issue of admission to the Union as a State. The Democratic candidate was supas he had 1,000 plurality in a total vote of 20,000, it is fair to assume that a majority | bridges for use by the British army in th of the voters are opposed to statehood. At best Arizona has not sufficient population to begin as a State.

And so there is a prospect that Oom Paul Kruger will come to the United States until the Boer arms have mphed." As this naturally means permanent residence he will of course wish to settle down on a farm, and in such a case his attention should be called to the fact that the best farms in the United States are in Indiana and that it is the part wisdom for him to trek out and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Indiana will treat him well.

The meeting of mayors of the smaller cities and towns of Indiana to be held this city Dec. 6 should be well attended. Its object is to discuss municipal government reform in its application to smaller cities on lines analogous to those adopted In larger ones. Different methods and machinery will have to be used for the smaller cities, but there is no reason why the same general results should not be attained and principles established that will tend to the constant betterment of municipal government. Indiana has a good record already in the matter of municipal and local government reform, but every improvement possible should be made, and

there is still room for it. Southern Railroad. The arguments are established there a corrupt and proscripthe productive territory which tive oligarchy, which was undoubtedly in-

THE DAILY JOURNAL profitableness of the road and the alleged | power to name a successor to persecute benefits to Indianapolis. These may be the natives and lord it over foreigners good reasons why the road should be built by voluntary subscriptions, but they are heroic about an ignorant, narrow-minded not good reasons for a forced levy on tax- ruler who secretly makes elaborate preppayers by a vote of nontaxpayers for the arations for war against a superior power, construction of a work the building of precipitates hostilities at a time when which is as foreign to the proper functions | he feels sure of succeeding, and then gets of government as would be the construc- | beaten. The Boers were no more deservtion of a mammoth creamery or a big plane factory.

THE SHIP SUBSIDY PROJECT.

It is said by some who favor the shipsubsidy bill that the Republican party is pledged to it by its last national platform and President McKinley by his letter of acceptance. This is not true. Neither the party nor the President is pledged to any year. No subscription taken for less than three specific action on the subject. The last national platform says:

Our present dependence upon foreign shipping for nine-tenths of our foreigncarrying is a great loss to the industry in this country. It is also a serious danger to our trade, for its sudden withdrawal in the event of European war would seriously cripple our expanding foreign commerce. The national defense and naval efficiency of this country, moreover, supply a compelling reason for egislation which will enable us to recover our former place among the trade-carrying fleets of the world.

This is all there is on the subject, and idy nor commit the party to any action whatever. The letter and spirit of the dec laration would be met by any legislation friendly to the development of our merchant marine, and there are many thing: Congress can do without giving a money subsidy to the shipbuilders. President Mc-

Kinley in his letter of acceptance said: Ninety-one per cent. of our exports and mports are now carried by foreign ships. For ocean transportation we pay annually to foreign ship owners over \$165,000,000. We ought to own the ships for our carrying trade with the world and we ought to build ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. | them in American shippards and man them with American sailors. Our own citizens should receive the transportation charges now paid to foreigners. I have called the attention of Congress to this subject in my several annual messages. In that of Dec. . 1897, I said: "Most desirable from every standpoint of national interest and patriotmerce. To this end our merchant marine be improved and enlarged. We do our full share of the carrying trade of the world. We do not do it now, We should be the laggard no longer.' In my message of Dec. 5, 1899, I said "Our national development will be onesided and unsatisfactory so long as the re-

remains unaccompanied by progress on the seas. There is no lack of constitutional authority for legislation which shall give to the country maritime strength commensurate with its industrial achievements and with its rank among the nations of the earth. The past year has recorded exceptional activity in our shipyards, and the promises of continual prosperity in shipbuilding are abundant. Advanced legislation for the protection of our seamen has been enacted. Our coast trade under regulations wisely framed at the beginning of the government and since, shows results of 664,094 votes cast for President, 645,for the past fiscal year unequaled in our records or those of any other power. We shall fail to realize our opportunities, however, if we complacently regard only matters at home, and blind ourselves to the necessity of securing our share in the valuable carrying trade of the world." I now reiterate these views.

Here, again, it is to be noted there is no

mention of a subsidy nor committal to any specific line of action. The President made a strong presentation of the importance of Bret Harte is expected to make a visit | building up our ocean marine and foreign carrying trade, but did not directly or inpolicy. Indeed, a part of his statement makes against the need of such legislation so unlike the place represented | for he says: "The past year has revealed exceptional activity in our shipyards, and the promises of continual prosperity in shipbuilding are abundant." The longer hat condition continues the less need there is of a money subsidy to shipbuilders. The Journal heartily concurs in the declaration of the Republican platform regarding th importance of a strong merchant marine and in the views of the President favoring proper legislation to that end, but it opposed to paying shipbuilders millions of If a change of United States minister to | dollars a year for many years in order to accomplish a result which, from present indications, will come about in due time through the operation of natural causes.

In this connection it is proper to notice the claim made by those who favor the subsidy policy that there was a time whe the United States led the world in building and that the present condition affords a humiliating contrast. It is truthat years before the war the United States did lead the world in shipbuilding, and it is also true this supremacy was acquired without one dollar of subsidy from the government. That was during the wooden shipbuilding. The change from wooden sailing vessels to iron steamers, he drawbacks of the civil war and th fact that for many years iron steamships could be built much cheaper in Great Eritain than here gave that country a great ascendancy in the business. But these conditions have materially changed and are still changing in favor of the United States. Iron steamships can be built in this country now nearly or quite as It seems that the election of delegate | cheaply as they can be in Great Britain, as witness the orders given by other powers to American builders for war ships. When American manufacturers are underbidding ported by those opposed to statehood, and, those of Great Britain on steel rails, on lecomotives for use in England and on iron Sudan, it will not do to say that they cannot build iron steamships as cheaply as the British. It is only a question of time when in the matter of iron shipbuilding American enterprise will acquire the same ascendancy it once had in wooden shipbuilding, and which it acquired without any subsidy whatever from the govern-

> The Journal does not believe that any considerable number of the people of the middle West, of the Northwest, or of the south are in favor of the passage of a shipsubsidy bill, and it believes the better the juestion is understood the fewer people will favor it. It is a measure for the benefit of a comparatively few, and while it would largely increase their profits and give an artificial stimulus to the development of an important branch of industry there is reason to believe that shipbuilding will con-

tinue to prosper and grow without it.

THE FRENCH WAY. The French people are making fools of themselves over Mr. Kruger. It is not the irst time by a great many that they have made similar exhibitions of themselves over something or somebody. They have talent that way. There is nothing in Mr. Kruger's personality, character or career for any self-contained or self-respecting people to go wild over or ever grow enthusiastic about. That he A letter is published from A. H. Kennedy, | man of considerable force and shrewdness president of the Business Men's Associa- is undoubted, as he could not otherwise tion at Reckport, Ind., arguing in favor of have been elected five times in succession a subsidy by this city to the proposed President of the Transvaal Republic and

ing of success than the Filipino insurgents are, and the success of either would have

been an equal blow to civilization. To return to the French. The way they are making fools of themselves over Mr. Kruger recalls their wild enthusiasm over Benjamin Franklin when he went to Paris in 1776 to promote the interests of the American colonies and the revolution, Franklin was immeasurably superior to Kruger in every way, but, like Kruger. he was entirely unconventional, exceedingly plain in dress and manner, and very democratic. In character, dress and manners he was the plainest foreigner that had ever appeared in Paris in any public capacity. That was one reason why the French went wild over him, and the other was that, like Mr. Kruger, he represented opposition to Great Britain. This was the principal motive in his case, as it is in the present one. The French character has not changed much since Franklin's time, and French hatred of England is fully as bitter now as it was then. So Paris ran after Franklin just as it is doing after Mr. Kruger. Shopkeepers rushed to their doors to catch a glimpse of him as he passed along the sidewalk, while at evening receptions jeweled ladies of the court vied with one another in paying him homage. His plain dress became fashionable, his broad-brimmed hat and rolling gait were imitated. The street rabble of Paris shouted "Vive Franklin!" just as they are now shouting "Vive Kruger!" Both Franklin and the cause he represented deserved the homage shown him immeasurably more than does the representative of the semi-slave oligarchy in South ism is the effort to extend our foreign com- Africa, but the French cared nothing for both they were simply trying to spite and hurt Great Britain. In each case "Vive Franklin!" and "Vive Kruger!" really meant "down with England!" It is the French way of conquering England paper, and the only way they will ever do it. Therefore they will probably continue to make fools of themselves when-

ever a like opportunity offers. One of the most surprising things shown by the official returns of the late election in Indiana is the small number of votes cast by the minor parties. Out of a total 647 were cast by the Republican and Democratic parties. Five other parties or factions cast altogether only 18,147 votes, of which 13,718 were cast by the Prohibition party, 1,438 by the Populist, 633 by the Social Labor, 2,374 by the Social Democratic and 254 by the Union Reform. In view of the smallness of all these votes it becomes a question whether the law should not be amended so as to prevent the cumbering of the ballot with tickets that do not represent any appreciable amount of

The statement of a senator-elect that he does not think that a primary election law will be passed by the Legislature may indicate a sentiment in some parts of the State. Here, however, the sentiment of a large majority of the more intelligent voters is decidedly in favor of such a law. If it is opposed in some counties that should not prevent the Legislature from passing a measure which will apply to the larger certain number of voters. It would be better to have the law apply to the whole

A State tax commission appointed under an act of the Michigan Legislature has nearly completed the work of appraising the value of every railroad, plankroad, telephone, telegraph, express and other corporation doing business in the State. The object is to form a basis for an ad valorem tax, and in performing their duty the commission walked over every mile of railroad in the State and personally spected every bridge, building, etc. That sort of work costs money, but it is valu-

National bankers do not look with much favor on the recommendation made by Controller of Currency Dawes to place severe restrictions on loans to directors. They agree that bank directors should be responsible business men and that such men need and should be allowed to have large bank accommodations. It would seem that directors ought not to be discriminated against, but, on the other hand, they should be required to furnish as good security for loans as any other oustomer of

The "Duke of Zimmerman" is the title given by the irreverent to the Cincinnati gentleman's unanticipated son-in-law. The celerity with which the father-in-law accepted the situation seems to indicate that. at any rate, he is the duke's Zimmerman.

Christmas with an X has made its annual reappearance in holiday advertisements and in the printed productions of amateur writers. This way of spelling Christmas is a great cross to people of good taste.

Probably Henry the VIII and his court never saw anything in their lives quite so gorgeous as the scenes in which they find themselves on the stage at St. Louis. They are no doubt glad of another time on earth.

The death of Senator Davis, of Minnesota, is a distinct loss to the Nation, and, in some respects, the particular place he held in the Senate can hardly be filled.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Lampaign Curtain-Raiser. equivoque,

And many a politician finds himself now just a Arrived at Prosperity.

"Well, little Jim, what are you going to b

thankful for?"

"Une' Jim, I'm thankful 'at ma an' gra'ms don't make my pants any more." Save Our Future Citizens.

"All motormen ought to be furnished with ong carriage whips." What for?" "To keep reckless little boys off the street-car

The Pleasant Poise of Indifference. "Oh, pa, I wish you were rich!" "How rich, daughter""

the road would penetrate, the prospective | tended to keep him in office for life with I could wear new clothes all the time and feel at the head of the foreign affairs comas if they were old ones."

After the Harvest. Now Uncle Sam looks o'er his fields, and says with pleasant smile: "I reckon I've got crops laid in to last me for a while.

One Strong Point. "What kind of a man is this Skiggs?"

"Well, he's the kind that never would be elected treasurer of anything."

C. K. DAVIS DEAD. (CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

bed by his physician. A few days later an operation was performed, but he failed to mprove and a consultation of physicians was called, Doctors Stone, Lancaster and Rothrock participating. An operation on Oct. 14 was immediately beneficial and a further operation was performed Oct. 24. It was at first believed the case was one blood poisoning caused by infection through a slight abrasion of his foot from the dye of a black silk stocking and the operations drew off the accumulation of pus. His condition improved steadily until Nov. 4, when he grew worse and Dr. J. B. Murphy, the Chicago specialist, was sent for, a consultation being held the next day. At that time a slight gangrencondition was discovered and an operation was found necesary, removing a portion of one toe. The wound healed well and the physicians were hopeful of the outcome. However, Nov. 11 kidney trouble became apparent, both nephritis and diabetes, complicating the case and making his condition more critical. Another con sultation with Dr. Murphy was held Nov 13 confirming the previous opinion and settling the presence of the kidney trouble. Dr. Murphy had been sanguine of the senator's recovery up to this time, but upon the discovery of the fresh complications he privately expressed the opinion that the case was hopeless. Since then the patient has steadily grown worse. While some days showed slight improve ment and buoyed up the sinking hopes of the family and friends, the disease made constant progress, and soon it became only a question of days or hours till death ensued. Throughout the last week of his illness the senator suffered little pain from his injured foot, which was healing nicely. His strength was kept up with stimulants. but the failure of his kidneys to act left system impregnated with poison, which, in his enfeebled condition, he was unable to withstand. It became daily more difficult to induce him to take nourishment and stimulants and his strength gradually ebbed away. His delirium lasted nearly a week, and this morning he sank into unconsciousness, which lasted until death brought him relief.

SENATOR DAVIS'S CAREER.

Soldier, Lawyer, Governor, Legislator and Peace Negotiator.

Cushman Kellogg Davis was born in Henderson, Jefferson county, New York. June 16, 1838. In that year his parents moved to Waukesha. Wis., where his father farmed until 1850. After attending | the Census R. W. Merriam and State Senthe common schools young Davis spent three years in Carroll College at Waukesha, preparing himself for the Univerin 1857. During his boyhood he held for some time a position as telegraph operator in what is now a suburb of Milwaukee. After his graduation he entered the law office of Alex. W. Randail, afterwards war Governor of Wisconsin.

In 1860 Mr. Davis began the practice of law and also took an active part in the campaign resulting in the election of Lincoln. Two years later, war having come, he closed his law office to enlist in the volunteer army. He served for two years in the Army of the Tennessee in Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi, part of the time on staff duty. When, in 1864, broken health compelled his retirement he was first lieutenant of Company B, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Going to St. Paul he formed a law partnership with his army chief, Gen. W. A, Gorman, ex-Governor of Minnesota Territory. In 1868 he was elected to the State Legislature, and two years later was appointed United States District Attorney, serving five years in that position.

In 1873, by a majority of one vote, he was nominated by the Republicans for Governor and elected by a majority of 5,496. The campaign issue was then new, being whether the State could control the charges of railroads. Governor Davis asserted this right, and such legislation was enacted and enforced during his term of office. During a protracted senatorial contest at that session Governor Davis was one of the candidates, but Chief Justice Mc-Millan was finally elected. It was at this time that the great grasshopper plague southwestern Minnesota, and Governor Davis raised over \$100,000 money besides supplies for the victims of the plague. Governor Davis declined a renomination and resumed the practice of law. His successor, Governor Pillsbury, retained him to argue in the United States Wisconsin against the City of Duluth and the State of Minnesota, to restrain the opening of the present Duluth ship canal, through which all the commerce of that port now passes. Mr. Davis won the suit for Minnesota. He continued in the practice of law until 1887, also giving considerable attention to politics. In 1885 he headed the Blaine delegation to Chicago, where he

that candidate. During 1886 many of the State newspapers advocated his election as United States senator, and when the Legislature of 1887 met Senator McMillan withdrew as a candidate for re-election, and Mr. Davis re-

ceived every vote. Senator Davis's first chairmanship in the Senate was of the committee on pensions, which he held throughout his first term. He was the author of the pension law of 1890, which terminated the demands for excessive pension legislation and also satisfied the old soldiers. As a member of the committee on territories Senator Davis led the fight for the admission of the Dakotas to statehood, making his first speech in the Senate on that subject.

As a student and an authority on international law Senator Davis furnished briefs to President Harrison and Secretary of State Blaine on the Chilean dispute and the Bering sea controversy. His advocacy of the new locks at the Sault Ste. Marie ship canal carried to a successful result legislation the wisdom of which has since been

amply demonstrated. In 1893 the Republican legislative caucus voted in favor of the re-election of Senator Davis, but before the Legislature voted on the senatorship various influences intervened and he was finally elected by a majority of one, although the Republicans had a majority of seventeen on joint ballot. At the beginning of his second term Senator Davis was placed on the committee on foreign relations and when Senator Sherman was transferred to the Cabinet of President McKinley Senator Davis was placed at the head of that important com-

In 1895-96 many friends of the senator pressed his name for the presidential nomination, but before the state convention to name delegates met he withdrew and McKinley delegates were sent from Minne-

During the past four years Senator Davis's position as chairman of the foreign relations committee of the Senate, and later as one of the Paris peace commissioners have kept him prominently before the public of all nations. He was re-elected without opposition, in 1899, for his third

Senator Davis was twice married. His first wife was Miss Laura Bowman, and after she had secured a divorce from him. he married, in 1880, Miss Anna Malcolm

TRIBUTES FROM SENATORS.

J. V. Quarles and John C. Spooner Eulogize the Deceased.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 27 .- Senator J. V. Quarles to-night expressed the highest admiration for the personal character and statesmanship of Senator Davis. "I become very well acquainted with Senator Davis in Washington, he baving been originally a Wisconsin man, bringing us together frequently," said Senator Quarles. "He was an intellectual man and his legislative died to-day at his home in this city after

mittee a long time and had been conmatic negotiations that we can ill afford of Germany from cancer, Dr. Lincoln's to lose him now. He did not take the floor | advice was sought in the matter. in the legislative session often, for his work was chiefly done in the legislative session where treaties were considered behind closed doors. His knowledge of international law was exceedingly large. He was a fearless advocate and an independent thinker and altogether was one of the strongest men in the Senate. In addition to his attainments as a statesman and lawyer, he was a very scholarly man and I think I never met a man with a greater knowledge of literature. He loved to talk of books and if he could get a congenial companion he would sit up to early morning discussing literature. In every respect he was a most delightful and entertaining man and in his intercourse with his friends was always pleasant and genial.

His death is little less than a national calamity. While on his way to West Superior to make a campaign speech three weeks ago Senator John C. Spooner called on Mr. hour. In speaking of this visit Senator Spooner said: "Senator Davis seemed to be exceedingly pleased to see me. He brightened up noticeably when I entered the room and his greeting was more than cordial. We chatted of various things for an hour or so and when I got up to go he clung to my hand like a child in the dark and tears rolled down his cheeks. I did my best to encourage him and make him feel that he was going to get well, but he seemed to know he could not recover. That farewell will be one of the most touching memories of my life. I have known him long and intimately and I have the highest esteem for him as a friend and the greatest admiration for him as a student and statesman.'

Regret at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 .- The death of a shock to his colleagues in the Senate, who are gathering here preparatory to the meeting of Congress. The senator's genial manner had endeared him to his colleagues regret were heard when his death became known. President McKinley was informed of the senator's death and sent a telegram of condolence to the widow. Sergeant-at-arms Ransdell, of the Senite, to-night sent notifications to the fol-

Daniel, Clary of Wyoming and Pettigrew. THE SUCCESSORSHIP.

sent the Senate at the funeral: Nelson,

Cullom, Lodge, Foraker, Wolcott, Morgan,

W. D. Washburn May Be Appointed Senator by Governor Lind.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 27.-Among those who have been mentioned as likely to succeed Senator Davis are former Senator W. D. Washburn, Thomas Lowry, the streetrailway magnate; F. H. Peavy, the millionaire grain elevator man; Congressman Fletcher, all of Minneapolis; Director of ator H. F. Stevens, of St. Paul. Governor Lind, who is a Democrat, will, of course, have the naming of some one to fill the vacancy in the interval between now and the time the Legislature elects. It is understood that the Governor will not name senator of his own political faith. It has been stated that he will name former Senator W. D. Washburn to fill the vacancy. politically, Governor Lind and ex-Senator Washburn have long been close personal friends, and it is regarded as highly probable that the exsenator will be named. Senator Knute Nelson, whose term expires on March next, is a candidate for re-election and had indorsement of the last Republican state convention. The forthcoming Legislature will, therefore, have the choosing of two United States senators. Should two or more of the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned as candidates develop considerable strength, it has been intimated, although it seems improbable, that in the resulting mix-up Minnnesota might find herself represented in the United States Senate by two new men.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WILSON. Commissioner of Internal Revenue

Succumbs to Bright's Disease.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 .- George W. Wilson, commissioner of internal revenue, filed this forenoon in his apartments in the Riggs House, of Bright's disease complicated with asthma. He had been dangerously ill for several days past. There were with him at the time of his death Mrs. Wilson, his daughter, Mrs. Pardonner and several of his associates of the Treasury Department. The funeral e at Hamilton, O., on Thanksgiving day. The party, including Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Pardonner and Chief Deputy Williams, will leave here to-morrow over the Chesapeake & Ohio at 3 p. m., going via Cincinnati to Hamilton, where the interment

will take place. Funeral services conducted under the uspices of Columbia Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, of which Colonel Wilson was a member, will be held in the Riggs House at 1 o'clock to-morrow. The servces at Hamilton will be informal, except at the grave, where the Masonic burial service will be read by officers of the Blue Lodge at Hamilton.

George Washington Wilson was fiftyseven years of age and a native of Ohio. He entered the Union army when eighteen years old as a private in the Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served throughout the war, coming out a first lieutenant. In 1866 he took up the practice of law and in 1869 entered the internal revenue service. He served in various capacities, rising from one important position to another until he became the head of the bureau. Commissioner Wilson was regarded as the most thoroughly informed man on internal revenue subjects who ever entered the government service and was consulted on all measures affecting the revenues that have been before Congress for many years.

OTHER DEATHS.

Robert E. A. Dorr, Publisher of the New York Mail and Express.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.-Robert E. Dorr, president of the Mail and Express Company, and publisher of that paper. died at his home in this city to-day. Death was due to a complication of diseases. Mr. Dorr had been in ill health for about six months. He leaves a widow, a son and daughter. There will be no change in the management of the Mail and Express Company.

Robert E. A. Dorr was born in Brooklyn June 6, 1856. He first went in the insurance business with his father, but in 1877 he became a member of the staff of found in his body. The body was brought the Baltimore American. In 1881 Mr. Dorr went to Philadelphia at the request of Charles Emory Smith, then editor of the Press of that city, and now postmaster general, to become news editor of that paper. In 1890 he resigned to become associated with Moses P. Handy in the management of the Department of Publicity and promotion of the Columbian exposition at Chicago. In August, 1892, the late Col. Eliott F. Shephard tendered him the managing editorship of the Mail and Express, and Mr. Dorr accepted it. In the spring of 1893, after the death of Col. Shephard, Mr. Dorr became publisher of the Mail and Express, practically giving J. Reynolds, in Burrillville, R. I., him complete control of the paper. Together with Robert C. Alexander, who was closely associated with Colonei Shephard Mr. Dorr organized the Mail and Express Company, and purchased the newspaper from the estate of Colonel Shephard. Mr. Dorr continued as its publisher and Mr. Alexander became its editor. In November, 1899, Mr. Alexander died and Mr. Dorr nterest in the Mail and Express, thus acquiring a controlling ownership in the Paul H. Earl.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27 .- Paul H. Earl, a prominent financier of Birmingham, Ala., who had been under treatment for several months at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, died last night. His body will be sent South by an undertaking firm. Mr. Earl was about sixty years of age. He was president of the Birmingham Trust and Savings Company and was at one time one of the principal owners of the Birmingham considerably more than \$1,000,000.

Dr. Rufus P. Lincoln.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 .- Dr. Rufus P. Lincoln, an eminent throat and lung specialist. an intellectual man and his legislative died to-day at his home in this city after training made his services of great value an operation for appendicitis. Dr. Lincoln are the ranking officers of the legion at couple will sail Dec. 28 from Genoa India. "Oh, pa, I wish you were so awful rich the to the Senate and country. He had been had for many years occupied a prominent present.

quently consulted by foreign physicians. nected with so many of our foreign diplo- During the illness of Empress Frederick

Helped Nominate Lincoln. PORTSMOUTH, O., Nov. 27 .- Former Mayor George A. Waller, who was a delegate to the convention that nominated Lincoln in 1860, and who was a Lincoln elector from this State, died to-day at his home in this city.

Gen. G. S. Smith. SAN JOSE, Cal., Nov. 27.-Gen. G. S.

Smith, who was surveyor general of Nebraska under President Hayes and later city attorney of Omaha, died here last night of heart trouble. He came to San Jose for his health about six months ago.

ALLEGED ANARCHIST PLOT.

to Kill President McKinley.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 .- The police of Hoboken, N. J., have received a letter alleg-President McKinley. The writer of the letter gave in his communication the name of police refuse to make public at this time. The letter, which is illegibly signed, fol-

"Sir:-Having almost thoroughly assured cellency, McKinley, I consider it my duty new work under way there is a net deto advise you of the name of one who is more than suspected of being a leader, whose name is found in the inclosed slip. Senator Davis, although expected, came as | He is a fugitive from justice and a dangerous man, having been convicted several when one takes into consideration that the times, and on the last occasion being sentenced to five years' imprisonment for an anarchist attempt. My statement can be verified on appealing to the prefect of poand others. Many genuine expressions of lice at Paris, France. In the course of the past year he had concealed with him a man named Francois, the author of an anarchist attempt at Scranton, where he mortally wounded an agent of the police." The writer of the letter, the police say,

lowing senators requesting them to reprevestigated. WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.-Chief Wilkie, of the secret service, said that the government had no information whatever on the

has been located, and his story will be in-

STRIKE AGAINST ODIOUS LAW.

Railway Engineers Protest Against Unjust Imprisonment.

NOGALES, Ariz., Nov. 27.-For several days there has been almost a tie-up on the Sonora division of the Southern Pacific. Friday all the engineers running into and other small companies control the rest. this port from the south refused to pull The producers say they are not being a throttle in the Mexican State of Sonora till their comrades now lying in Mexican prisons be released. The trouble comes from the custom of the Mexican authoraccident happens to a wayfarer caused by the running of a train regardless, so the railroad men say, of who may be at fault. The south-bound passenger express is the only train that has left for Hermosillo and Guaymas for several days and that was pulled by Master Mechanic Johnson in the the fore part of January the annual meetplace of the regular engineer.

In the jail at Guaymas at the present are Engineer Charles Smith, Conductor Langworthy, one American brakeman and two Mexican brakemen; in jail in Nogales, Sonora, across the line, are Engineer Jefferson, Conductor Judge and Brakeman Rochin; at Magdalena are incarcerated an American engineer and a brakeman. The railroad companies' attorneys say they have tried in vain to have several of the men brought to trial, for their innocence of the charges against them can be readily proven. The trainmen declare they are frequently imprisoned without trial on the slightest pretext.

BOYS MANGLED.

Three Killed and Fourteen Wounded by Explosion of Nitroglycerin.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 27.-At Leaserville, W. Va., twenty miles above Wheeling, on the Ohio river, a crowd of twenty boys had built a fire on the river bank from driftwood and were watching the rising waters. In a lot of driftwood one of the boys threw on the fire was a can partthere was a terrific explosion and three boys were killed and fourteen wounded, of whom three may die. The dead: HARMON FINLEY, aged thirteen, son

of a poor widow. WILLIE DAVIS, aged nine years. ROBERT FINLEY, aged eighteen years. The injured: Harry and Herman Arbogast, Will Nangle, Will Blackburn, Wiley Cusick, James Jones, Theodore and Alex. Gilchrist, Charles Thomas, Ralph Hahn, Thomas Kinney, John Bone and Joe Webb, all boys under twenty-one years. Of these Will Nangle and Will Blackburn may die. As a result of the explosion an infant child of Mrs. Durig died a few minutes after-

NEGRO SHOT TO PIECES.

Two Hundred Builets Fired Into His Body by a Mob.

LAKE CITY, Fla., Nov. 27 .- A desperate | Miami negro gambler, by name Spencer Wil- Marion liams, was shot to pieces near this city to-day by a mob of men. Williams, who recently arrived here from Pensacola, last night shot and dangerously wounded City Marshal Strange and William Strickland, a business man of this city. The marshal was trying to arrest the negro, when he turned on him and fired. As soon as the news of the shooting became known, citizens armed themselves and, forming a posse, followed the desperado on horseback and foot, overtaking him this morning in a swamp. The negro was literally shot to pieces, fully 200 bullet holes being into town and placed in front of the courthouse gate, where it was surrounded all the afternoon by a dense and curious

NOT CIVILLY DEAD.

crowd.

Murderer Who Is Serving a Life Sen-

tence Awarded \$5,000 Damages. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 27 .- Martin Mowray, now serving a life sentence in the State prison for the murder of Mrs. Abbie awarded a verdict of \$4,500 by a jury in the common pleas division of the Supreme the conduct of the Mail and Express | Court to-day, in his suit against the administrator of the estate of Elisha Mathewson. Mowray sued, through an administrator, having been declared civilly dead, although he was permitted to appear in court purchased a large part of his colleague's and testify. He claimed \$5,000 damages for services rendered Mathewson during the last twenty years of his life, and also for \$1,000 which had been put into Mathewson's care and which had been given Mewray by a man named Webb, whom Mowray had nursed during an illness. Counsel opposing Mowray argued that the man, having been sentenced to imprisonment for life, had no legal existence and therefore could not be considered eligible to bring suit.

Famous Legion to Be Disbanded.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 27.-Assistant Adjutant General Murray this afternoon issued an order mustering the Louisville water works. His fortune is estimated at Legion, the crack military regiment of the State, out of the service. The order states, as the alleged ground for this step, that the regiment was formed without the consent of the county judge as the law requires. Colonel Jonett Henry, of Hopkinsville, is appointed mustering officer. Col. David W. Gray and Lieutenant Colonel

IT SHOWS BUT A SMALL DECREASE FROM FORMER MONTHS.

Situation, Barring the Price, Is Good

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

for This Time of the Year-Gossip About a New Combination.

MONTPELLER, Ind., Nov. 27.-During the month of November 214 wells were completed in the various oil-producing counties of the State, including the wells drilled for gas in the famous gas field. Davis and remained with him nearly an Unconfirmed Report of a Conspiracy | Of this number forty-nine were gas wells or dry holes, the balance showing a daily production of 3,300 barrels, or an average per well per day of twenty barrels. During the same period thirty-eight of the old wells which have been given up as worthing the existence of a plot to assassinate less producers have been abandoned and the material removed to more favorable locations. The last month of the year starts the alleged chief conspirator, which the off well, with 165 wells drilled and seventyeight rigs up and ready for the drill. This is a decrease in completed wells from the October figures of twenty-four, and a decline in the output of 160 barrels, while myself of an anarchist plot against his ex- | there is a decrease of five in failures. In crease of only seven, five in drilling and two in rigs up, which is considered a very favorable showing for the oil field to make market has declined below the seventy-five cents a barrel figure. A decline in operations is always looked for at this season of the year, as the oil men have found that drilling during the winter months is expensive. For several weeks the oil population has been frightened over the two big gushers drilled in Lewis county, W. Va., but that freight has passed, and the two wells should not cause any decline in the market. They were doing close to one hundred barrels an hour each a few days ago, but they are now declining rapidly and in a short time will not be any more than average producers. One thing is certain in the field there does not go to the northeast any great distance as a well about a mile in that direction has came in a gasser, and shut off all hopes of extending the field in that direction.

The Standard Oil Company controls about

40 per cent. of the ofl production of the

Indiana and Ohio fields, and the individual

treated properly by the big concern, so they are making preparations to unit and build big storage tanks, and located a large refinery at some centralized point in the Trenton Rock field. and refine their own products. This is a step in the right direction, if the matter can be managed satisfactorily to all the producers which number away up in the thousands. The oil men at Findlay, O., are enthusiastic over the matter. During ing of the Western Oil Men's Association will be held at the headquarters in Toledo, and the matter will be laid before the members who attend. The meeting will be held on the afternoon of the first Saturday in January. Oil producers from all the fields are being talked to on the matter, and many have signified their willingness to co-operate under those conditions. The cost of a refinery is not very great, as one well equipped can be built for about \$300,000. The cost is in building a net work of pipe lines, etc., to say nothing of finding a marafter it is refined. The Standard ket already, and with its immense capital and facilities for handling the various grades of oil it will be hard to down. If the producers go into a combination of the kind they are figuring on, they must expect to meet competition from all the world, the same as the Standard, the associated producers of the East, as well as the competition of Russia, Japan, Sumatra, California, Texas, Colorado, California, Wyoming, Gaspe and the petrolia and oil springs fields of Canada, to say nothing of the extensive pools of oil that will be developed in British Columbia, Alberta, Atiabasca and other countries. The associated producers in the Eastern field have been in competition with the Standard for a few years and have been very successful in gaining a foothold, and there is no reason why one cannot be formed in the trenton rock fields in conjunction with the big independent company in the East, It would certainly be a strong concern for the big company to work against, as the producers control at least 60 per cent. of

the output of oil on this continent. The best well completed in the Indiana field during the month is located in Madison county, near Alexandria. The well started at 200 barrels. Considerable work is now doing in that field. For some time there has been but a small amount of oil property changing hands in the Indiana field, but now the capitalists are after it and before the opening of spring several large and important sales will be consummated

The following tables give a comparison of the work done for the months of Octo-

ber and November: -Summary of Completed Wells .--November.- -October.-Com. Pro. Dry. Com. Pro. Dry. Wells 54 990 56 1,110 Adams 12 Grant Huntington . 13 Madison 10 240

Delaware			1017		48.	60.
Wabash	*****	2	10	1	3	30
Jasper .		19	95	1	18	110
Miscellan	e's .	29	80	22	37	90
	-			-		-
Totals	2	14	3,300	49	238	3,460
Decrease	com	olete	d we	ells		24
Decrease	new	prod	iuctio	n, br	Is	160
Decrease	dry	hole	S			5
Abandon	ea we	1125				*** 90
Average						
Average						
Average	Febru	ary	, brls			22
Average	Marc	h, l	rls			22
Average	April,	br	ls			18
Average	May,	brl	8	*****		19
Average						213
Average	July,	br	ls	*****		18
Average	Augu	st,	bris			17
Average	Septe	mbe	er, br	ls		20
Average	Octol	ber,	bris.		*****	185
Average	Nove	mbe	r. brl	S		20
-	Drillin	ng 1	Wells	and	Rigs	-
	-			1000000		

County. Drg. Rig. Tot. Drg. Rig. Tot. Wells Blackford 18 Adams 32 Grant Huntington 10 Delaware Wabash Jasper Miscellaneous., 22

Decrease drilling wells. Decrease rigs up and building..... Net decrease in new work

Developed a Big Gasser.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Nov. 27 .- The Johnston Glass Company's well, on the Timmons farm, which made a big showing of oil, has been shot and has developed into the strongest gasser encountered here in several years. Its owners say it is mak ing 10,000,000 cubic feet of gas a day. The strong gas pressure in the Hartford City oil pool is a serious handicap to operations

for oil.

Von Sternberg-Langbam Betrothal. LOUISVILLE, Nov. 27 .- Arthur G. Langham, of this city, announced the engagement of his riece, Miss Lillian May Langham, to Baron Herman Speck von Sternburg, formerly first secretary of the German embassy at Washington and lately appointed consul general at Calcutta. Miss Langham is now living in England. The